### THE DAILY JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903. Telephone Calls (Old and New), iness Office....238 | Editorial Rooms .... 86

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIER-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS Sunday included, 50 cents per month without Sunday, 40 cents per month. lay, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents. BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. per week, 10 cents. day included, per week, 15 cents. y, per issue, 5 cents. BY MAIL PREPAID. Dally edition, one year ..

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ected manuscripts will not be returned un-costage is inclosed for that purpose. ered as second-class matter at Indianapolis

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

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YOUR SUMMER VACATION. If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal mailed to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

History will record that Pope Leo XII net death as calmly, confidently and her ically as any distinguished person of whom the world has knowledge.

master general has a number of appointments to make will not cause the usual rush of applicants. These be parlous times for postal employes.

The Democratic organ announces that Thomas Taggart is supporting McCullough Since the recent display of Taggart strength in Indianapolis this may be classed as information that is "impor-

It would be an interesting study to trace the effect of hot weather in stirring up po outbreaks like that of Evansville partly through the fact that people are ore on the streets in summer, and partly ough the exciting, irritating effect of sweltering heat on the human blood.

The Indiana National Guard has never pressing local disturbances and enforcing That it will acquit itsel well at Evansville admits of no doubt though probably there will be no further occasion for shooting.

The State Bar Association might well have suspended the whole of its second day diana. Just now the whole State is suf- | State. fering from the disgraceful exhibition of awlessness at Evansville, and there have been recent instances of whitecapping in other localities. The laws are for the proction of all.

The announcement of a large surplus for the last fiscal year is followed by a demand for a reduction in taxes. Congress should se slow in that matter, and can well afford o wait a year or two. The present surplus is partly due to the unexampled prosperity of the country and the large revenue from stoms duties. If these conditions should hange there would be a falling off of revand the surplus would be proportionately reduced. It is easier to repeal taxes an it is to reimpose them, and a surplus is much easier to handle than a deficit.

The fact that Russian diplomacy is of the crafty, deceptive kind is, of course, coneded, and it is a fact we may very properly take into consideration in dealing with the anchurian matter, but it has nothing n officially sending Russia a petition rearding the Kishineff affair. As well might we expect some foreign government to send us a petition concerning the Evansville afir. Both are very deplorable, but if it s once admitted that one government can with propriety seek to examine into the ernal affairs of another there will be no end of trouble in this world.

The conduct of the Evansville militia the crisis of the riot was entirely commend-Being a local company they are aced in the trying position of having ist a mob of their own townspeople and some of their own acquaintances It is natural to suppose they would not re-It to extreme measures until they were and the dispatches say they ed the mob back with clubbed guns as as they could before they fired. They uhtil they were fairly driven The firing was perfectly justifor its depiorable results those who were trampling on law and order are

Then Governor Durbin asked for advice | which was subsequently made good. The citizens of Evansville relative to sendtht calling out the militia was a

others, including some prominent citizens, thought more troops should be sent. In ernor might well have felt some hesitation in acting, but the Journal believes he was fully justified in sending troops to the scene of trouble, and that if he erred at all it was in not sending more in the first instance. There is always more or less local feeling against the use of troops to quell a mob from a mistaken idea that the reputation of the community may suffer. It suffers much more from a mob that is not promptly quelled. The moment a mob gets beyond ......\$5.00 | the control of local civil authorities should be dealt with very promptly and vigorously. The question of expense in bilizing militia or of offending local pride is not to be considered for a moment in too many troops than not half enough. the quicker a mob is brought to look into the muzzles of loaded guns the better for all concerned.

THE EVANSVILLE RIOT. In a matter so serious as the Evansville riot it is useless to conceal facts or mince words. The plain truth is that a comparatively few lawbreakers and lawdeflers have iled by the name and address of the | brought disgrace upon that city and the State of Indiana, and the good citizens are to blame for not having made themselves felt sooner and more effectively in favor of law and order. Evansville is no worse than the average American city of its size, though being a border city it has a larger proportion of colored inhabitants than many others, and therefore offers a better field for what is popularly termed "a race war." But, on the other hand, Evansville is no better than the average American city of its size. There is the same vicious element, numerically small but dangerous, the same latent spirit of lawlessness, the same false pretense of executing justice by summary methods, and the same lurking spirit of brutality among the lower classes of whites towards the colored people. These conditions exist to a greater or less degree check by a strict enforcement of law, supof public opinion from the better class of ansville, who undoubtedly constitute tacitly encouraged its growth until it came to fhaugurate open anarchy. Because there take root in a community that any class of Possibly the announcement that the post- | citizens is not entitled to the full benefit of or severely than another class, ation has got far away from that. Admitting that the negro who killed Patrolman Massey deserved punishment, there was no excuse for the mob. The authorities had given positive assurance that special proceedings should be instituted for the speedy indictment and trial of the negro, and withshort time he would doubtless have been hanged after a legal trial, thus avoiding the unspeakable disgrace of two days of anaroly in the second largest city tion of a spirit of lawlessness that has been festering for years, and which not only the good citizens of Evansville, but the constituted authorities, have contributed to promoting. Part of the responsibility rests on every person who has failed to speak occasions in favor of the equality of all classes before the law, of the equal right of all to legal protection and of the necessity of Jaaintaining the supremacy of The first step away from these principles is a step towards anarchy. It must be added that the sheriff and the police of Evwhich has been brought upon the city and

# END OF THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The report of the Council committee exonerating Mr. Edwin D. Logsdon from the charges of malfeasance in office has been published in full by the Journal. The committee which made the report was not a special committee appointed, as some might say, to vindicate or "whitewash" Mr. Logsdon, but was a regular standing committee of the Council. The investigation, with some interruptions, covered a period of three months, during which the committee heard a mass of testimony, much of which bore only remotely on the matter before it. During all this time the door was open for the offering of volunteer testimony tending to throw light on the matter in hand. From the beginning to the end the hearing showed no evidence whatever tending to substantiate the charges of the Indianapolis News affecting the integrity of Mr. Logsdon as a member of the Board of Public Works As these charges were the basis of the investigation the failure to substantiate whatever to do with the principle involved them in whole or in part will cause the committee's report exonerating Mr. Logsto meet with general approval. In the early part of the investigation the committee consumed much time taking second and third-hand testimony which threw no light on the matter. A few days ago it looked as if the scope of the investigation might be too greatly narrowed, but at the last the editor of the News was called before the committee and given a chance to substantiate his charges or give the names of any persons who could do so or throw any light on the subject. He stated that he had no information bearing on the subject and did not know of any person that had. Under these circumstances the committee did right in spending no further time in the matter and in making a report exonerating Mr. Logsdon The report in the case of City Clerk Ellott is made by a special committee of the Council and is based on an examination of Mr. Elliott's books by an expert. It shows that Mr. Elliott does not now owe the city anything, but it shows that he did

at one time owe it a considerable sum

report should have stated how and why this

indebtedness came to exist. The commit-

arrears to the city, and the committee view of this diversity of opinion the Gov- should have made that fact clear in its re-

GERMAN DESIGNS ON BRAZIL.

an address in which he pointed out that

supreme test of the Monroe doctrine might

occur when, some time in the future, a

European colony in South America might

States, ask to be adopted by the mother country, thus virtually creating a new European establishment on the American continent. The situation seems a remote one, yet within the bounds of possibility. Hitherto the assertion of the Monroe doctrine has only been against the forcible appropriation of American territory European power; the peaceable acquisition of territory would raise the question in a different form and make it more difficult to enforce. There has been some talk from time to time as to the possibility of Germany trying to effect an establishment in Brazil and eventually perhaps obtaining a concession of territory from that government. This idea has found some support in the fact that the German government is known to favor the colonizing idea, and in the further fact that for some years past there has been considerable German emigration to Brazil. According to the latest estimate there are about 300,000 Germans in Brazil out of a total population of 15,000,000. To convert them into a German colony or State would require the consent of the German government, of the Brazilian government and of the emigrants themselves. Germany favors expansion and would probably take kindly to the arrangement, but there is no reason to believe that Brazil would be willing to part with any of her territory, nor is there any reason to believe that the German emigrants in Brazil desire to be taken under the wing of the German government. The Germans are peculiar. They are migratory people and, while they love the fatherland, in a way, they still put their adopted land first. Abundant evidence of the millions of German-Americans are thoroughly logal to American institutions. Those who emigrated voluntarily from the are ardent Americans and would be quick as any other class of citizens to resent any attempt by the German government to meddle in American affairs. Why should not the Germans who have emigrated to Brazil have the same feeling in rehave any desire to exchange a government under which they are prospering for one which they once left voluntarily and were glad to get rid of? An intelligent correspondent writing from Rio de Janeiro thinks it quite possible the German governmeet with any favor from the Germans in that country: He says:

Germans and "German purposes," it must always be kept in mind, are not necessarily the same in Germany and in Brazil. All immigrants undergo a change of views and convictions after long residence in a foreign country and the Germans who settle in Brazil are no exception to the rule. The class among whom these latter are recruited in Germany is the lowest in the economic scale. Their poverty and hardships in the old country did not strengthen their love for its institutions. But now, as prosper in the new country and enjoy local self-government and freedom, in the form of States, they naturally become deeply attached to their locality and to the nation they have adopted as their home I have talked with Brazilians of German origin from Rio de Janeiro, State and city, and from the South, and I have noted the activities in Brazilian politics of men of German birth or descent from the Southern States, and I have yet to learn a sentiment among them that would admit of any construction contrary to the idea that Brazil is their country first, last

The plain inference from this is that the Germans in Brazil and their immediate descendants are as completely degermanized, in a political sense, and as thoroughly loyal to their adopted country as are German-Americans in the United States. If Germany should attempt to get a foothold in Brazil there is no reason to believe she would receive any encouragement from their descendants born there.

The Salvation Army, it is said, has decided to begin a campaign in the feud-ridden counties of Kentucky. With no wish to deprive Kentucky of its ministrations, the Journal must nevertheless call the army's attention to the great need of civilizing and regenerating work in the Evansville (Ind.)

The trouble about the weather predictions just now is that the cool waves we read get loose somewhere, while the scorchers arrive a bit ahead of time and outstay their welcome.

The Birmingham (Ala.) News issues a fifteenth birthday anniversary number of sixty pages. The general appearance of the paper indicates that its fifteen years have been prosperous.

At last the Board of Trade is moving in the matter of a new building. It would have been money in its pocket to have done

# THE HUMORISTS.

Ideals.

Detroit Free Press. The stork was by no means unaware of hi "I'm pretty clumsy," said he. "I suppose never enter a home of refinement but what I knock over ideals." Of course, all this naturally militated against him being very popular with really desirable

Gypsies Should Study Law.

New York Weekly Burglar Bill-These gypsies don't know anything. One of 'em told Gory Gus that he'd die Dynamite Dan-Well, didn't he? Burglar Bill-New. He died of old age while

waitin' for a new trial.

Pretty Near Right. Citiman-You hear of "journeymen carpenters," "journeymen plumbers" and all that, but you never hear of "journeywomen" at all. Funny,

Subbubs-Yes, it certainly should be proper to speak of "journeywomen cooks." They merely journey from place to place. Preparing for the Part.

"She has engaged a dramatic instructor, I be-"Does she intend to go on the stage?" 'Oh, no. She has merely sued her husband for

divorce and is preparing for her appearance in The Confidence of Science.

"How is that young man who was subsisting n a borax diet?"

with ice water and milk before his vacation is over and he gets back to chemicals." courthouse square last night

Legal Satisfaction.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "How did you come out with your lawsuit?" Hon. Whitelaw Reid recently delivered "I won it."

"Get damages?" "Sure. I got almost enough to pay my law-

An Infantile Schemer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. with the assent of the South American "There, Georgie, you not only broke mamma's pretty dish, but you told her a story about it, which is much more naughty. Papa will be

grieved when I tell him."

"Yes." "I'm so sorry. I know what I'll do, mamma. 'Il tell him you did it."

#### WAS AN OFFICIAL CRIME.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) result, probably, in a total of ten deaths and upwards of thirty wounded, and might have been prevented had there been ten policemen at the jail last night to prevent the assembling of that crowd, or to disperse it even after it had gathered. Ten policemen armed only with their clubs could have charged through that crowd at any time up to within ten minutes of the tragedy, and the mob would have melted away like water."

George A. Cunningham, another of the best known citizens of Evansville, indorsed statement of Mr. Posey. "That's right," he said, "ten policemen-ten determined officers-could have prevented all that

The other men in the room nodded their heads approvingly in grim silence. This, then, is the explanation of the tragedy that has cast such a gloom over Evans-

ville and such a blight on her fair name. KRATZ BLAMES DURBIN. Sheriff Kratz, when I saw him at the fail this evening, gave a different explanation. "All this horror would have been averted." helsaid, "if Governor Durbin had come to my assistance when I first called on him, and sent four or five companies of the mi-

he was helpless. Nevertheless, when the mob attacked the militia he was back in the fail, and had not faced the crowd during the evening, nor had he called on it to disperse. Mayer Covert, at this critical moment, was at his home. He was not there to cope with the situation and speak as one having authority in demanding that law

and order be preserved. The mayor and some of his friends intimate that the tragedy might have been averted had Sheriff Kratz done all in his power to check the mob, and had dealt with it summarily Saturday and Sunday nights when it first surrounded the jail. The sheriff, as has been stated, shifts the blame to Governor Durbin, while some of the people say there would have been no bloodshed if the troops had not been called out, or at least if the local company had not been the one first ordered under arms.

And so it goes; but the thoughtful citizens, the representative men of the town, place the responsibility on the local authorities. They made this sufficiently plain at the conference this evening. They do not charge that Mayor Covert willfully shirked his responsibility, for that Sheriff Kratz did not do his duty as he saw it. They simply say that the local authorities should have been able to control the situation, and that the blame rests on Evansville alone.

COVERT ON THE RACK. General McKee talked rather pointedly to the mayor. In fact he cross-questioned He asked just what arrangements the mayor had made to preserve order to-night, the number of officers available and the disposition that would be made of them. He learned that the force numbered seventy-five or eighty and that no special preparations had been made for to-night. The mayor evidently expected General McKee to take charge of affairs. He had but thirty special police. "Why haven't you 330?" asked the general.

"We have sworn in all we could get that we could depend on," answered the mayor. "Have you tried these men here," indicatng the assembled citizens with a sweep of his arm. The mayor admitted that he had

"Have you called on the Governor for additional troops?'

He had not

"Do you want more troops?"

"Then I wish you would write a message to Governor Durbin making such a

approval. Mayor Covert and the assembled citizens did not know at this time that the troops from Indianapolis were en route to this city.

The general desired to force the mayor to assume the responsibility of asking aid from the State, and in this he was successful. He indicated to Mayor Covert that the local authorities must prevent the as- all, it was made for man; man was not sembling of mobs and that the state troops would take a hand only when the situation proved too much for the city. The general could not patrol the city; his men could make no arrests. All they could do was to fire into mobs as a last resort.

"UP TO" THE MAYOR. The plain words of General McKee met the approval of the citizens, and they, too, indicated that it was up to the mayor to handle the situation. -The mayor saw the point, and in the course of fifteen minutes a programme was outlined for the night. The mayor and a committee of fifteen citizens will keep in touch with General McKee throughout the night, and the police force, enlarged as much as possible, will patrol the city to prevent the congregating of crowds. Three companies of the militia will surround the jail and courthouse, while the others remain encamped in Sunset Park, on Riverside avenue, as a reserve force. Quartermaster General Perry has arranged for subsistence for the

troops. To return to the mob-what it has done and what it may do. Two quantities enter into the problem that are to a degree unknown and add largely to its complex nature. In the first place, the murdered patrolman, Massey, belonged to several secret societies, the Knights of Pythias, Masons and Ancient Order of United Workmen among others. There are numerous rumors that his brethren in some of these orders are terribly aroused over his murder and pay a heavy penalty for the crime.

Second, three or four of the men who were killed in last night's clash with the militia and over half of those who were wounded belonged to labor unions. Evansville is a great union center. The hostile attitude of labor unions toward the militia is well known and there is undoubtedly great deal of bitterness among the union men of the city as a result of the shooting

down of their comrades. UNION LABOR IS ANGRY. Labor agitators and men of socialistic tendencies are industriously fomenting this feeling. Threats of vengeance to be wreaked on the troops are openly made on the street, and if another outbreak occurs it will be serious. The trouble may not occur, however, until all the outside troops have been "The withdrawn, when the members of the local

company may be made to pay dearly for the volley they fired into the crowd in the

On the whole the Evansville tragedy offers a remarkable study in mob psychology. One negro started out to kill another negro. He was intercepted by an officer of the law and murdered him. A mob gathered to lynch the murderer, but was held in check for a few hours and then apparently forgot its original purpose and started a race war. The mob destroyed a negro dive or two and "shot up the town" (in Western parlance) but killed no negroes. Then it recurred to its original intention of lynching the murderer, but was switched again, this time into a battle with the militia and deputy sheriffs. The whole thing started as a war of vengeance on negroes, but not a and fright.

people have been sacrificed, four hang in the balance between life and death and no discredit on Governor Taft and his assoover a score have been more or less se-

riously injured.

fact that they have paid a heavy price palled at the calamity that has come upon their city and they are repeating the words | liberty and opportunity to these islands. of the minister who attended the citizens' meeting this forenoon, "Let us remember that 'Vengeance is mine,' saith the Lord." C. S. WATTS.

# SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS

They Have Their Legitimate Part in Modern Life and Progress.

Detroit Free Press. "We know of no spectacle so ridiculous is sometimes equally ridiculous. For example, we think it would puzzle any disinterested observer who was decently familiar with our manners and customs and social institutions to understand why so passionate an opposition was made by a certain element in this community to a bill which would permit the playing of Sunday baseball in Wayne county outside the boun-Sheriff Kratz maintains that he did all in daries of the city of Detroit. One might

vanced against the measure that the entire

fabric of religion, morality and public de-

cency was in imminent danger of being

torn to tatters.

Now, whatever else it is, baseball is not ssentially wicked per se. It is obviously one of the acts described by Herbert Spencer as "morally indifferent." Whether person shall play baseball on Sunday or witness a game is largely a matter of personal taste, when the personal rights of other people are not invaded. To permit aseball to be played on Sunday at Bennett Park, contrary to the wishes of the residents in the vicinity of the park, would b a violation of their personal rights, and ience not to be tolerated. If they wish a Sunday free from noise and clamor of all kinds they are entitled to it. To permit a 'roller coaster" to be operated at the Belle Isle bridge approach, contrary to the wishes of the people living in the vicinity, is also an invasion of personal rights. It then becomes a nuisance. But to permit these things to be done in places where there is no opposing sentiment is a violation of nobody's rights, and is not to the detriment

Some of our good friends are in danger of forgetting that a strict Sunday observance is no essential part of Christianity. It was not known to the Christian faith until after the rise of the Puritans in England. Strict Sabbatarianism remains a relic of Puritanism, and of nothing else. It exists neither in Catholic France, nor in Lutheran Jermany, nor in Catholic Austria, nor in Protestant Switzerland, nor in Italy, nor in Russia, nor in Calvinist Holland. Macaulay and the Puritans opposed bear-baitng, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators, and there seems to be a trace of that spirit in the modern remnants of Cromwellian gloom.

But aside from this hedenic feature of the case, the Free Press believes the advocates of the suppression of all Sunday amusements are making a serious political mistake. In placing the ban on innocent amusements they are inviting vicious amusements. What is worse they are pro The advocates of Sunday baseball are in a majority, and they naturally chafe under the restrictions to which they are subjected by a minority. The inevitable result must be that they will carry their campaign for wider liberty into local politics and begin to elect officials who are pledged to wink at infractions of existing laws. When this happens there will be not only Sunday baseball but all manner of amusements, both innocent and vicious. There will be wide-open saloons, wide-open gamoling rooms, wide-open winerooms and all the vices of a "wide-open Sunday," which follows as a natural revolt against too severe restrictions. And with this liberal administration will come all the other abuses that inevitably follow the loose administration of government. The officials that are chosen to tolerate Sunday baseball will tolerate nearly everything else, from open saloons to the looting of the public treasury. This will be a steep price to pay for the luxury of depriving the workingwhere nobody would be disturbed.

man of a chance to see baseball games played on Sunday in one of the suburbs The Free Press gladly testifies to the good faith and sincerity of the citizens who prose Sunday amusements of every kind, out concessions must always be made to the spirit of the age. It is always wise to remember that the excesses of the Restoration followed the restrictions of Puritanrepeating itself. Even from the standpo of the strictest of the sects it must be better to surrender a little than to lose everyng, and it is the wisest plan to tolerate all innocent amusements which interfere nobody else's peaceful and secluded observance of the Christian Sunday. After

# When the Patient Dies.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. According to Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, one of the surgeons who operated on the late President McKinley, a surgeon should receive more pay when the patient dies than when he recovers. This theory was advanced by Dr. Lee in giving testimony be fore Referee James E. Kelly in a suit in the Supreme Court brought by Dr. James H. Manley to recover \$525 from the executor of the estate of Bridget C. Barrett as his fee for performing an operation for the removal cancer. Mrs. Barrett died, and her hus-

band refused to pay the bill. It was contended by Jacob Marks, the counsel for the husband, that Dr. Manley's bill was excessive, and that \$150 or \$200 would be liberal compensation for the services rendered. Dr. Lee was called as an expert in behalf of Dr. Manley, and was asked this question:

"Would you consider the fact that patient did not live an element in fixing the The fact that the person doesn't live doesn't relieve the surgeon of his responsibility at the operation he has performed, nor does it in any way mitigate his feelings, and, in fact, a man should be paid more when a patient dies than when he re-

# How to Disappear.

New York Press.

covers.

A man came here a few weeks ago with an invention that could produce oil at less than one cent a gallon. He suddenly disappeared. Did the Standard Oil crowd get after him? L. Lum Smith can make water burn like oil; he was going to demonstrate purpose to make the negroes of Evansville | it; at the door of the hall he was arrested as a lunatic. Did the Standard Oil crowd get after him? If a man wants the easiest way to disappear let him invent or discover a process of making oil more cheaply than can be welled and pipe-lined by the Standard Oil Company.

Among the Latest Fashions.

New York Commercial. The prohibition cane is quite odd and it is in some demand. It hides a liquor bottle and glass in the handle. Cigar. cigarette and pipe holders are other styles called smokers' canes. They are imported goods and not very high-priced.

Ahead of Illinois Anyhow: Noblesville (Ind.) Ledger.

Indiana is more civilized than Illinois, anyhow. Our mob at Evansville was only rying to kill a colored man, and the Illinois mob at Peoria was trying to kill a col-ored woman. Shame on Illinois!

AMERICANS IN MANILA WHO OPPOSE HIS IDEAS AND HIS RULE,

#### Commission Deserves the Warm Support of True Americans-Differing Points of View.

Correspondence Boston Transcript.

"Nine-tenths of the Americans here are down on the Taft commission," said a Cinnegro has suffered beyond a severe beating | cinuati business man who travels all over those islands, as this morning we rode into On the other hand, the lives of eight white | Aguinaldo's old capital. This estimate is approximately correct, but the fact reflects ciates. Their civil government scheme here is really a "Native Protective Rights Asso-Evansville people are awakening to the ciation." It represents the conscience of the American people; it stands for the perfor the attempt at revenge. They are ap- formance of the idealistic promises which we have made of bringing the blessings of The American majority here, outside the civil service, does not like any such ar-

rangement any more than the whites of South Carolina would like a government agency for the purpose of securing to the blacks the fullest possible measure of political freedom. The Taft regime is not native rule; in fact, it is a scheme of government so loaded that ultimate power always rests in the hands of the whites, but it is essentially a benevolent enterprise, aiming to lead the native into the largest as the British public in one of its periodical | degree of political and industrial opporfits of morality," said Macaulay, and it | tunity. Taft's idea has been that this is must be admitted that the American public | Filipino country; that 7,000,000 Asiatics should not be governed solely for the convenience and profit of 10,000 Americans. But this policy is meeting bitter resistance; one does not need to stay here long to realize that the Taft government needs the strongest moral support of the American people in order that it may stand and that we may not be wholly faithless in our obligation to the duskier races.

Before considering the criticisms of the Taft regime, which are all-prevalent, it is suspect from some of the arguments ad- necessary to inquire into the make-up of meet. There are people of the highest culture and noblest motives, men and women who are a credit to the best life and aspiration of our Republic. Their presence here is a constant source of helpfuiness to the native races. Governor Taft himself is a magnificent representative of this type. And there are others, government experts n the scientific bureaus, teachers, an occasional high-minded merchant, editor or

A TROUBLESOME ELEMENT.

But this class is in a great numerical mipority. The discharged soldier forms the mainstay, and this does not generally mean the patriotic volunteer of the Cuban war, but the rougher element, which enlisted for tropical service in the regular army afterwards. All "new places," whether in Alaska or in the Colorado mines, attract and retain "a tough crowd." Conditions of labor and of life in such a place as this produce sort of survival of the fittest. Everybody here will inform you confidentially that there is an American element that does the home Republic little credit. The newspapers are full of reports of defalcations and embezzlements. Every day, nearly, has its story of an American who "has gone wrong." The government is relentless in its pursuit of the rascals, and the American colony at Bilibid is growing. And still the defalcations go merrily on. Old-time Spanish and German merchants assert that 'grafting' was not more prevalent under the discredited Castilians. Americans can only reply that they bring their culprits to justice. I reproduce a paragraph from a weekly newspaper here, merely omitting names, since by the time this letter is published such of these men as have in the meantime been acquitted might have a grievance against me: Is all of Manila going wrong? The past

week has been replete with cases of robbery, embezzlement, trusted employes going wrong, etc. One civil employe of the government, A. B. C., cashier of the -accused of having embezzled some \$4,500, gold; D. E. F., cashier for a banking firm, is an eagerly sought man, it being alleged that he has embezzled some \$650, gold, and \$2,280, Mexican; it is alleged by the Manila American that an attempt was made the other night to enter the vaults of the Guarantee Trust Company; a trusted employe of the constabulary has resigned suddenly, rumor connecting it with a shortage in his department, and there are various other undercurrents of rascality. Can it be that immorality is epidemic in the Philippines, or is it that the defalcations and rascality of a considerable period of time are just

coming to light? ment was asked to explain the many crimes involving financial irresponsibility with which the newspapers and the club conversations are full. This was his answer: American to berate his own people, but since you ask I will tell you the truth. have one of the biggest assortment of scoundrels right here in these islands that s gathered on the face of the earth. Many of them are bright and will pass a sufficiently good civil-service examination; they are rapidly promoted, because we are short of material here all the time. These men often left the States under a cloud, but anew here, only under greater temptations civilized community. I know one officer recommended to Govwho has urgently ernor Taft that a quiet inquiry be made by secret service agents into the antecedents in the States of every man drawing over \$2,500 a year in the insular government. His idea is that we would not suffer so heavily from losses if we know more about the history of the men that we have

to rely on.

BAD LESSON LEARNED. This is universal testimony. Private business houses have the same trouble. At the Ermita Methodist Church last Sunday the minister related a characteristic incident, while preaching from the text, "Hallowed be Thy Name." He was one day in an unfamiliar quarter of the city and desired information from some one who could speak English. Suddenly he heard a little brown cochero pour forth volleys of crisp American profanity, displaying a vocabulary in that line which the clergyman had never heard equaled. While regretting the sad exhibition, the clergyman could not help reloicing that he had by accident come into contact with a native who was so familiar with the English language. A few inquiries were accordingly addressed to the native. but with no results. He was a specialist in English; he knew nothing but its oaths. And still the clergyman in his opening prayer alluded to the Providence that had brought our people to this distant archi-pelago to lead its children who sat in darkness into the light of liberty and a purer heart religion. From his own anecdote, the native is seemingly acquiring merely a glossary of sacred terms. Of course, the native did not learn this profanity from Governor Taft or the Methodist missionaries, but there is no way of limiting the American ingress to such good persons. There is no tariff on American ne'er-do-wells; there is no way of excluding an intending resident by an analysis of his motives.

The civil government has thus so rather troublesome material on its hands at the start. To imply that its critics behighly unjust. All the relation that the two have is that the objectionable element forms a sort of American background, taking an attitude toward the native which is embarrassing to right-thinking people, and, perhaps, unconsciously influencing the leaders of thought among the better element. Besides, foreign merchants, highly respectable, do not have all the privileges that they had under Spain; they are sore. Equally estimable people who like army rule, and have always believed civil government premature, if not chimerical, form an adverse element.

It is difficult to get specific criticisms of Taft and what he stands for, even though nine-tenths of the foreigners, outside of civil establishments, have a distinct attitude of unfriendliness. Still, when pressed they will conjure up grounds for con The chief one has a strangely familiar d; it is that Taft is a "nigger lover. It is also charged against him that at Cebu he told the American recalcitrants that this back to the States. This is the very thing a ment here cannot tolerate; they that Americans should be en lost the islands, and to do this, it is even I and impramuses?

suggested, they should be empowered to make their own laws (sic) wherever in the provinces they go, and not be under the necessity of cajoling native presidentes. "I made up my mind that I would never stand arrest from a native policeman, no matter what I might do," is the boast of the young

American

The line is sharply drawn; shall this country be opened up for American exploitation or shall it be left a Filipino country? This question affects a thousand decisions which the civil government is called upon to make. A position of small or medium grade is to be filled. Shall it be given to a studious Filipino, who has mastered English and is aspiring to get ahead in the world, or shall it be given to one of the regular army leftovers, who took his discharge here to profit by the travel pay allowance which the United States offered, thus putting more money in his pocket than he ever saw before? Do not answer too promptly that the place belongs to the native, as the McKinley-Roosevelt-Taft policy directs. There is a very "fetching" patriotic argument on the other side. Will not the Filipino spend the money in a Filipino way, for rice and fish, which pay no duty, or, at best, for mandolins made in Germany? Will not the American drink the beer that made Milwaukee famous, and promote American trade generally? Is he not one of our own people? Are we not here for Americans? Did he not fight, bleed and die in the army of occupation, without whose heroic services there would be no American sovereignty Is not the aspiring Filipino an insurrecto

at heart? There are all sorts of privileges and favors of which this case is typical. The complaints against the Taft regime vary as widely as the intelligence and ethical education of those who make them. The rich manufacturer cares nothing about having places filled by ex-soldiers, instead of Fillpinos, but does think if Taft had the real interests of America at heart he would push the home government hard for repeal of the Chinese exclusion law, and in the meantime

wink at its evasion. THE CIVIL STRUCTURE. Wisely, in opinion of all observers on the spot, is the civil government so loaded that all real power rests in American hands. Each province has a Governor, treasurer, supervisor (who must be a civil engineer), secretary and a fiscal, whose duties resemble those of a district attorney. In every province the treasurer is an American. The supervisors are Americans. Three-fourths of the Governors and most of the secretaries and fiscals are natives. The president of commission may remove provincial governors at will, and several have been displaced in the last year. Mr. William Diuwiddle, well known in American scientific circles, has been governor in three provinces, Governor Taft moving him about from post to post wherever his services were most needed. The natives have some no money. Even in the postal money order offices are practically, if not absolutely, all in American hands

The power of removal resting in the American head, descends to the pueblo officers and the smallest civil units. Each provincial governor must visit all his municipalities at least twice a year to listen to any complaint that the inhabitants may have to make against their elective officers, of whom the presidente is chief. Any case that arises from these tours comes before a provincial board; its findings are sent in to Governor Taft for approval or disapproval. That an appointment in the archipelago can be made that the civil governor does not have to approve, and many of the friends of the civil regime think it a mistake in constructive statesmanship that

the presidentes are not appointive officers instead of elective. The government is loaded in another important way; where Americans and natives work side by side, on any board, nominally sharing responsibility, the American runs the establishment and the native acts as a buffer against the importunities of his own people, or as an interpreter. Dr. Washburn and Buencamino, the accomplished Filipino who made so favorable an impression in Washington last year, are civil service commissioners. Dr. Washburn recently left here for a visit home. Did his associate become reigning commissioner, as would be the case in America? No, no; Dr. Washburn'se work was turned over to an American deputy toward whom Buencamino sustain the same relation as with the chief. This is wise. It discredits much of the allegation that this government is a case of "brown supremacy." The commission itself contains three Filipinos and five Americans. Their duties are both legislative and executive, there being an executive head in the person of the Governor and four Cabinet departments. Members get \$7,500 gold each year from the legislative end of the work and an equal amount for the executive duties. Governor Taft is, of course, an American; the other four Americans drop into the four Cabinet places while the three Filipinos assist in the legis-

This civil structure is exceedingly well designed for the peculiar purposes of training an aspiring, but undeveloped race in that latest acquired of all arts-honest popufar government. It deserves the warmest

#### of home support. WHAT RECEIVERS ARE PAID.

Real Perqusites of Managers for Large Insolvent Companies.

New York Evening Post. Ex-Senator Smith's appointment to the shipyard trust receivership has much question as to what fees the services 'Don't quote me, it sounds bad for an will involve. The common notion is that a very large sum, say \$100,000, will be thus dispensed. It may or may not be so, but the tendency has lately been rather away from huge fees. A lawyer who has been largely identified with insolvent corpora-

tions said this week: "The fees of receivers vary a great deal, according to the courts and the jurisdi tions in which they are appointed. with the slate washed clean they began life appointed by judges in the United States courts there is no statutory limit to the and without the better restraints of an old, allowances which may be made to a receiver for his services, whereas, in state courts, there very often is a provision in the law of the State limiting of the fees. A receivership of a large corporation is often a difficult matter. It is not at all uncommon for the receiver to have paid to him, in the form of salary, sums from \$10,000 upward per year, depending upon the amount of the property in-

"Where the property involved is situated in a different State from the jurisdiction a conflict of authority sometimes arises between the receivers appointed by courts in the different jurisdictions. In the United States courts this conflict was settled in the case of the Northern Pacific receivership by a joint judgment made by the four ustices of the Supreme Court of the United States who were appointed to sit in the several circuits in which the receivers had been appointed. The rule laid down in that opinion was that a receiver of a railroad company should be originally appointed in the district in which the operating offices of the railroad were situated. As a general proposition, however, a receiver appointed in one jurisdiction is recognized in other jurisdictions, and an ancillary order appointing him receiver in such other jurisdictions is usually granted without any se-

#### rious opposition. Our Colored Brother.

New York Evening Post. Mr. Booker Washington has for some time suffered from a certain amount of suspicion on the part of other leaders of his race. Some of them, like Prof. Du Bois, have thought him too cold toward the higher education of the negro. Others, like Mr. Thomas Fortune, have considered him lukewarm in the matter of negro political rights. Such misunderstandings of a strong and self-centered man who moves on steadild in his one chosen and successful field work are natural; but Mr. Washington did much to dissipate them by his speech before the Afro-American Council at Louisville yesterday. He powerfully struck the note of equality before the law for all men, white or black. In that alone, he contended, lies safety for either. The whole fabric of our government is imperiled when you once permit any class or color to be discriminated against. This is simply President's doctrine of "a square deal" the negro. Treat him like a man. Deal with him as you do with any other citizen. If you pass laws to restrict the suffrage by educational or property qualifications, make them absolutely impartial, and not the hollow shams they are in Alabama, for instance, where every illiterate white rapscallion is allowed to vote, while thousands of educated and well-to-do negroes are robbed of the ballot.

# A "Yellow Africa."

London Saturday Review. Lord Milner knows better than anybody in this country that all the leaders of the mining industry, the men of brains and was going to be a Filipino government, and that any white-skinned people who could that it is only the ignorant rabble, the loaf-not tolerate that thought had better go ers and "bummers" and mean whites who agitate and pass resolutions against the hinese. How long is the prosperity Transvaal to be delayed by these hi